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THE POLICE GAMES

Washington is proud of the personnel of its Police Department, which compares for character, efficiency, and appearance most favorably with any like service in the country. The annual field games at the American League baseball park yesterday gave a view of the force that fully justified the satisfaction Washingtonians have felt in it. Remarkably good records were made in the athletic events, and the attendance was calculated to bring cheer to the men who had laid aside the uniforms for track suits.

Such an event is of great usefulness, not only to the force and to the public in getting it acquainted and in sympathy with the force; but it is a reminder to men of more advanced years that their days for athletic enterprise need not be regarded as ended. There is too much disposition to relinquish this field of activity to the high school and college youth, and to the professional athletes of the diamond. It would be better if people took their athletics more at first hand, rather than by the vicarious process. The police have set an example. They have served the rest of the town even better than themselves.

REUNITING THE METHODISTS

Southwest Missouri Methodists have voted, in their conference, in favor of a reunion of the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. The division of this great church was an incident to the war between the States, and one of the many proofs of the deep-rooted character of the difference between the sections, which reached to social, business, political, and every other realm of human activity.

Political differences have been adjusted, business has long since forgotten that there ever was a schism, and sentiment in general concerning the memories of the war may be judged by the fact that "Dixie" is as enthusiastically cheered by a Northerner as by a Southern audience. There is no longer any good reason for a division of a great national church body; that it is permitted to continue shows that religious organization is dominated by a conservatism that politics and business do not know, and that does small credit to the spirit of true Christianity.

There are obstacles, indeed, of a very practical sort to reunion, but the reconstruction of the church would have been consummated long ago if there had been as pressing insistence upon it as there was for a political reconstruction.

THE GREAT PROSPERITY OF CUBA

Americans and Englishmen interested in Cuba declare that the island republic, protégé of Uncle Sam, is in the midst of the greatest boom it has ever known. Like all sugar countries that have access to the world's markets, it is benefiting by the shutting off of beet sugar supplies from Germany, Austria, and Russia. This year, in addition to benefiting by the development of this market condition, it is going to produce a very large crop, estimated at 30 per cent greater than that of last season. Wages are high, labor scarce and in great demand, and development in varied directions is rapid.

Cuba's new era dawned with the emancipation of the island from Spanish rule and its quasi-annexation into the American customs system. The reciprocity treaty, whatever may be thought of its effect on this country, was a boon to Cuba, giving it an advantage in our sugar market—the greatest by far in the world—as against the products of other tropical countries not under the American flag, and as against all beet sugar other than that raised in the United States. Along with this opening of industrial opportunity, went hand in hand the establishment of stable, secure government. Probably there is no richer equal area in the whole world than this island. It has industrial possibilities as yet almost untouched, but the growth of which is beginning.

Cuba's experience might well be a model for the study of the mixed Mexican-American commission that is now considering the problems of the republic beyond the Rio Grande. Mexico's troubles have been marvelously similar to those that afflicted Cuba. Whether a Weyler commissioned from Madrid or a Diaz "elected" by the people be the tyrant, bad government is bad government. Mexico, like Cuba, has almost limitless natural opportunity. There was once a general belief that the Cuban people could not make or maintain the right kind of a gov-

ernment; that they must be ruled from above and outside; that the working classes simply wouldn't work and therefore that the possibilities of the country could never be developed until somehow a new and more stable population were provided. The Spanish system of killing off the original population did not impress the world as altogether desirable.

The truth is, and experiments in varied parts of the world have been proving it in the last two generations, that people are pretty much alike everywhere, and that given a fair chance they will behave pretty well. The Cubans have done it; the Mexicans will.

THE NEW IMPLEMENTS OF DESTRUCTION

The world was horrified when it was first announced that asphyxiating gases were being used in the present war. It was appalled, and still is, at the revolution in naval fighting and merchandising conditions, brought with the submarine. The aircraft, dropping deadly missiles upon defenseless and undefended towns, brought another shock. The new British armored car is but one more steel-gear Frankenstein of war. It seems as if the resources and the ingenuity of modern science were never so zealous, so persistent, so coldly, calculatingly, fiendishly determined, as they have been in fabricating engines of destruction.

One wonders whether it is possible that twentieth century science may, like the unfortunate architect of Frankenstein, produce the means of its own destruction; whether in the war-madness that has seized the world, such agencies may be turned loose to wreak their worse results. The announcement is made that an American engineer has produced an aerial bomb that employs both the highest explosive and the most deadly combination of asphyxiating gases, and the Government is experimenting with it. Every American revolts at such implements; yet, so long as war is determined to employ them, it would be folly for this country to refuse to equip itself with the most deadly. The horror of it, even, is beginning to pall upon us, as we become accustomed to the reports of daily agonies of whole populations. Sensibilities are benumbed; civilization pinches itself, wondering whether it is paralyzed. It has reason to fear.

FIXING THE WEIGHT, OR THE SIZE, OF THE LOAF

In hurried efforts to formulate means to prevent six-cent bread all sorts of suggestions have been made, as to municipal or State regulation of prices and sizes of loaves. One District official is quoted as being on a hunt for an Australian bread loaf which fixes the weight of a loaf to be sold at a certain price, with the hope of applying it to the District.

Now it is entirely feasible to fix the price of bread, and permit the size of loaves to vary, or to fix the size of a loaf, and let the price adjust itself to cost of production. But the suggestion of a law to fix the size and price of a loaf sounds much like the celebrated effort of Congressman Ben Johnson to regulate the price of gasoline.

No one is going to take such a suggestion seriously. But it is worth while to consider whether a law to regulate the size of loaves, or the price, would be better for the consumer. There is a third form of regulation which seems more reasonable than either of these.

To fix the size of a loaf means that, in the face of decided higher cost, the baker will be compelled to raise the price to six cents. Bakers assert that if a pound loaf were the legal size Washington would have had six cent bread some time ago. But by this process the increase in size may not be proportional to the increase in cost.

Letting bread remain at five cents, with a sliding weight scale, affords a chance of more accurate adjustment. If flour goes up the baker is not compelled to take off a fifth of the weight of a loaf, though he would be compelled to add a fifth to the price if he raised it at all.

After all, what a customer must know, if he would bargain to advantage in bread buying, is the weight of the loaf he is getting. Therefore, if the weights of loaves are known, the buyer can select the baker that gives the most for his money, and bakers will be stopped from reducing loaves abnormally. Of course, if all bakers reduce loaves in conjunction, the coincidence would point the need of invoking the anti-trust law.

Railroad Question Is Expected to Figure In Next Congress Session

President Determined to Urge Enlargement of Interstate Commerce Commission and Investigation of Threatened Strikes—Political Effect of Announcement.

Announcement from Shadow Lawn that President Wilson intends to insist next session on Congress enacting the rest of the railroad legislation which he outlined in his message when the strike was impending, is looked upon here as meaning that the railroad question is going to be at the front from the time the short session opens until it closes.

The President, so his spokesmen say, will insist on the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission and on legislation looking to some form of investigation of threatened strikes or lock-outs, with employees and employers prohibited from tie-ups while the investigation is pending.

In other words, he will insist on legislation to apply the Canadian principle.

To Increase Commission.

The proposal to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is generally recognized, is preliminary to permitting the railroads to increase their rates in order to make up for what they will consider they are out because of the increased wages they are forced to pay.

The proposal to enlarge the commission with a view to permitting the railroads to charge the public higher freight rates will be bitterly resisted by the shippers.

Moreover, the proposition to apply the Canadian principle will be bitterly opposed by organized labor, it is predicted.

The question raised here by politicians is what is going to be the political effect of the Administration's announcement that it will insist on the Canadian plan and on what is considered an initial step toward higher freight rates. The Republican view is that the Administration will lose many more votes than it will gain by reason of forcing through the eight-hour measure.

Enactment Doubtful.

While the proposed legislation is being widely discussed and the political effects of its advocacy, there is at the same time doubt whether it will be enacted in the short session.

In the first place, it is pointed out, if President Wilson is defeated, his recommendations will be given scant attention in the next session.

In the second place, if the President is re-elected, there are those who question whether it is as necessary to urge this legislation as it may seem to be before election.

If the Democratic party continues in power, it may be that the policy adopted will be to hold back all railroad legislation until the joint session of Congress makes its report. This may prove the case even though right now it is insisted by those close to the President that he is going to press on Congress next session the rest of his program of laws relating to the railroads and their employees.

GEORGETOWN KIDDIES SHOW THEIR WORK

Win Prizes in Exhibit of Accomplishments in Playground Kindergarten.

Samples of the work of about 300 children who attended the kindergarten, basketry, sewing, and crocheting classes at the Georgetown playground during the summer were shown at the playground yesterday.

Work by the younger children featured the kindergarten exhibit. Many older children participated, but were not allowed to enter what they had done.

The basketry collection was especially interesting. This work is patterned after that done by the Indians. Raffia, a grasslike palm, is used. Baskets of every conceivable size and shape were made by the older girls and boys. The sewing department was well represented by an exhibit of practical clothes that small girls had made while at the playground. Handkerchiefs, towels and various articles of wearing apparel were prominent in the exhibit.

Prizes for the best kindergarten work were awarded to Elsie McFadden and John Nece. Thelma Chamberlain won a lace collar in the basketry contest; Estelle Herbert received a silver picture frame for having the best piece of crocheting; Marie Nece, Pauline Moffet, Catherine Beane, and Frances Kilgus were judged to have the best article in the sewing, miscellaneous, towel, and handkerchief exhibit.

The exhibit was in charge of Miss E. R. Whitcomb, teacher in charge of the Georgetown playground.

BALDWIN'S PRESENT FASHION IN APPLES

Nose Out Ben Davises, According to Agriculture Department Report.

Baldwins took first place this year among the apples grown in the United States, nosing out the Ben Davises, who led the apple crop last year, and leaving the Winesaps a bad third, according to the season's apples forecast, made public today by the Department of Agriculture.

Altogether the Bureau of Crop Estimates figures that the apple production of this year will total 67,679,000 barrels of three bushels each, as against 76,070,000 produced last year—a decrease of 13 per cent. The production, according to varieties is estimated as follows:

Baldwins, 3,302,000 barrels; Ben Davis, which led last year's crop, 3,246,000; Winesap, 3,794,000; Greening, 3,759,000; Northern Spy, 3,602,000; the Wealthy, 2,863; the Rome Beauty, 2,707,000; the Jonathan, 2,432,000; York Imperial, 2,403,000; Golden Delicious, 2,060,000; Oldenburg, 2,001,000; Stayman Winesap, 1,980,000; Limbertwig, 1,777,000; the Yellow Newton (Pippin), 1,777,000; Thompson King, 1,774,000; Wagner, 1,009,000; McIntosh, 1,012,000; Fameuse (Snow), 1,005,000; Golden Russet, 1,002,000; Yellow Bellflower, 796,000; Gravenstein, 730,000 and other varieties, unclassified, 11,516,000 barrels.

Evening Services in the Churches

- Calvary M. E. Church, Columbia road and Fourteenth street, Rev. James Shera Montgomery—"When a Man's a Man," 8 p. m.
- Second Baptist Church, Fourth street and Virginia avenue, Rev. Howard I. Stewart—"A Very Startling Question," 8 p. m.
- Fifth Baptist Church, E street, near Seventh street southwest, Rev. J. E. Briggs, "No Second Choice," 7:45 p. m.
- Centennial Baptist Church, Seventh and I streets northeast, Rev. E. Hez Swem—"How a Washington Mother Got a Good Husband for Daughter," 8 p. m.
- First Church of Christ, Scientist, Columbia road and Euclid street—"Matter," 8 p. m.
- Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Fifteenth and R streets—"Matter," 8 p. m.
- Church of the Covenant, Connecticut avenue, Eighteenth and N streets, Rev. Charles Wood—"The Christian Unshamed," 7:45 p. m.
- Grace Reformed Church, Fifteenth and O streets, Rev. Henry H. Ranck—"Ready," 8 p. m.
- Gospel Tent, Sixteenth street and Park road—Evangelist R. E. Harter, "Christ on Trial," 8 p. m.
- Gospel Mission Tent, Eighth and I streets northwest—H. W. Kline, illustrated address on "Rescue Mission Work," 8 p. m.
- Douglas Memorial M. E. Church, Eleventh and H streets northeast, Rev. C. C. McLean—"Knowledge Fused Into Power," 7 p. m.
- Metropolitan Baptist Church, Sixth and A streets northeast, Rev. John Compton Ball—"Your Favorite Hymn—How Firm a Foundation," 7:45 p. m.
- Foundry M. E. Church, Sixteenth, near P streets, Rev. William R. Wedderspoon—"The People Standing By," 8 p. m.
- Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church, South Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Rev. Edwin K. Hardin—"Moral Necrosis," 8 p. m.
- Wagon M. E. Church, Third and A streets northeast, Rev. F. M. McCoy—"I Have Tried," 7 p. m.
- Ninth Street Christian Church, Ninth and D streets northeast, Rev. George A. Miller—"An Expensive Journey," 7:45 p. m.
- Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets, Rev. Joseph T. Kelly—Sermon by the Rev. Wilber F. Crafts, "The Devil's Hardest Fight for a Boy," 8 p. m.
- McKendree M. E. Church, Massachusetts avenue and Ninth street, Rev. L. Morgan Chambers—"Men Who Succeed," 8 p. m.
- Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Fifth and F streets, Rev. Howard F. Downs—"The Man Who Risked His Life," 8 p. m.
- Western Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth and H streets, Rev. J. Harvey Dunham—"The Sinner's Friend," 8 p. m.
- Eastern Presbyterian Church, Maryland avenue and Sixth street northeast, Rev. Alfred E. Barrows—"The Joy of Jesus," 7:45 p. m.
- Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol street, Florida avenue, and Q street, Rev. H. E. Brundage—"Signs of the Times," 7:45 p. m.
- Temple Baptist Church, Tenth and N streets, Rev. J. J. Muir—"Prayerless Prayers," 7:45 p. m.
- Maryland Avenue Baptist Church, Fourteenth street, and Maryland avenue northeast, Rev. Harry J. Goodwin—"Christian Conquerors," 8 p. m.
- West Washington Baptist Church, Thirty-first and N streets, Rev. B. D. Gaw—"A Church Alive or Dead," 7:45 p. m.

Does Furious Fighting Mean Early Cessation? Experts Here Say Not

General Staff Officers Divided, But Recent Opinion Is Much More Favorable to Allies—No Decisive Victory Looked For—Central Powers Not Anywhere Near Crushed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican Presidential nominee, will be well satisfied if his second campaign tour, which begins tomorrow, proves as successful as his first, which took him from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again.

He is convinced that on his initial trip he made great progress. Two facts confirmed by the long tour which ended last Tuesday, stand out boldly:

From all appearances considerable more than half the former Progressives swung back to the Republican ranks. This means that all those States which are normally Republican may reasonably be expected to give him their electoral vote.

The silent vote, from all indications, will be extraordinarily large this year. From this, too, Hughes gets much encouragement.

When comment is made on the fact that great enthusiasm was lacking in the audience which the Republican nominee addressed, it should be borne in mind that, so far as the West is concerned, the day of the torchlight procession, which flourished in the time of Blaine and Cleveland, is past.

Not until Hughes had finished his swing through the twenty-one States and had invaded Maine did he witness any such demonstration.

Democrats Also Complain.

Again, the Democrats are complaining of a lack of enthusiasm in the campaign quite as much as are the Republicans. Men who accompanied Hughes to the Pacific coast heard these complaints everywhere.

Westerners no longer cheer for the mere fun of cheering. They go to political meetings to see, to listen, and to learn. The mere mention of either party idol no longer rouses them to frenzied outbursts.

If there was not always great enthusiasm, Hughes spoke—and very often there was—his audiences, almost without exception, were large. Every one of them except that at Nashville was thoroughly cordial, and all gave evidence of a receptive, a thinking mood.

Prediction by an Expert.

Not alone because of the prevalence of the independent voter, but also because of the large number of local issues complicating the situation in many of the States, political prophecy is more than ordinarily difficult this year. Without endeavoring to estimate majorities, the following prediction by one who accompanied the Republican nominee on his tour may be regarded as reasonably accurate.

Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington, California, Utah, and Kansas are certainly Republican.

Michigan, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Maine, and Wyoming are almost sure for Hughes.

Democrats appear to have slightly the better of the situation in Nevada, Colorado, Missouri, and Kentucky, especially the latter two States, which are ground. Tennessee is, of course, Democratic.

Illinois, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, are not included in these estimates, because their campaigns are not yet fairly under way, and therefore certain of some of them, and hopeful of all.

BRITAIN CARES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Lloyd-George Establishes the American Plan of Welfare Supervision.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(by mail).—England's hundreds of thousands of women munition workers are today beginning to enjoy the benefits of that long established American institution, industrial welfare supervision.

This announcement is made by Lloyd-George, former minister of munitions. Writing the *Forward*, the present British war minister discloses that the Government is appointing lady welfare supervisors to every munition factory where women are employed.

"The workers of today are the mothers of tomorrow," he says. In a war of workshops the women of Britain are needed to save Britain, and it is for Britain to protect them. Steps have been taken to improve the conditions under which both women and men are working. If the maximum output is to be reached still more, it is to be attained by a protracted period—it is all important that the health and well-being of the workers shall be carefully guarded. This is especially the case with women and young people."

Hear Complaints of Workers.

England's welfare supervisors are accomplishing many things, the former minister of munitions announces. They act as a medium between the employer and the worker. They relieve the management of a mass of minor but important details. They hear complaints and investigate them. They help to encourage new labor; stimulate the character and tone of the works; take care of matters of discipline, slack work and bad timekeeping and listen to the troubles of the workers. Lloyd-George says of the female welfare supervisor:

"The management found that her presence tended to smooth working and increased output. She became not only the friend of the workers but an essential part of the business organization. Employers and workers alike wondered how they had done without her. This admirable system is being introduced in all munition factories. Appointments are being made in all national factories in which women are employed."

War Humanizes Industry.

"Many controlled establishments are following suit. It is my desire that the remainder shall fall in line. I cannot insist too strongly on the importance of the movement to preserve the health and happiness of the workers; it relieves the harassed employers of needless strain. The system is equally applicable to the many factories engaged in production for export and other trades in which women are taking the places of men who have joined the colors."

"Humanizing of industry in England will be one of the fruits of the war and a munition fact," Lloyd-George believes. He adds:

"It is a strange irony, but no small compensation that the making of weapons of destruction should afford the occasion to humanize industry. Yet such is the case. Old prejudices have vanished, new ideas are being developed, and the health of the public and the state are all favorable to new methods. The opportunity must not be allowed to slip."

Does Furious Fighting Mean Early Cessation? Experts Here Say Not

General Staff Officers Divided, But Recent Opinion Is Much More Favorable to Allies—No Decisive Victory Looked For—Central Powers Not Anywhere Near Crushed.

Is the European war drawing near a close as the result of the recent furious fighting and tremendous campaigning in France, in Italy, in Austria, and in the Balkans?

Has the entrance of Roumania into the war and the recent smashing blows of the allies in the west, as well as of the Russians in the east, along with other aggressive fighting by the allies tended to break down the resistance of the central powers?

It is the privilege of anybody to have his opinion about these things.

The officers of the general staff of the American army, who lie awake nights to ponder the problems of the war from pure professional love of the game, and with a desire to add to the sum of their military knowledge, have their ideas—just as do others.

DOUBT EARLY CESSATION.

Opinion of the general staff, it can be said, inclines strongly to doubt whether the war is anywhere near over or whether the central powers are anywhere near being crushed.

It must be understood there is no unanimity of opinion in the general staff. Here, as elsewhere, there is difference of view.

Among a large number of the general staff officers, however, there is growing doubt whether either side in the European war is close to the point where it can drive home a decision. The opinion is known to be strong that the outcome will be largely a draw.

Just now all of the keenest minds of the American army are watching closely the developments in the Balkans. More especially they are wondering what is going to become of the drive of Field Marshal Mackensen against Roumania and Russian troops in the Dobruja.

Much Depends on Drive.

Much depends on this drive into Roumania. If it succeeds, then, according to the Germans, Roumania will go the way of Serbia. If it does not succeed, and Mackensen is beaten, it will be a big victory for the allies.

Army men here do not assume to predict what will occur. They simply point out that the pressure on the different fronts of Germany, Austria and Turkey has not been sufficient to prevent Mackensen throwing a large force toward the heart of Roumania.

But the allies are not idle. The smashing blows they are delivering the Bulgarians in the region of Saloniki are intended to draw Mackensen off from his drive against Roumania. At least they have that object in part.

So, too, the Italian blow at Trieste is intended to prevent the central powers sending too many troops for the Balkan operation in which Mackensen is engaged.

Somme Outcome Doubtful.

The question whether the allies will be able to smash through the German lines in the Somme region and really break the German front, so that huge forces of men can be poured through the breach and the German taken in flank and rolled up, is an unanswered one.

American officers have differing views, naturally. But the prevailing opinion, as it is learned from some of the highest officers on the general staff, is that the German front cannot be crushed through, and that just as the Germans failed at Verdun, so the English and French will fail at the Somme. That is, they will fail, it is predicted, to achieve a really decisive result.

On the other hand, there has been a marked change of opinion in American army circles since the war opened. Then many officers looked for Germany to crush her enemies in short order by reason of her superior preparation. But today there is widespread disbelief that Germany can break through the allied lines in the west any more than the allies can do so.

Effect of Roumania.

When Roumania entered the war, general staff officers here deemed it not unlikely that the central powers would draw in their lines, shorten them, and fight on the defensive. But Hindenburg is said to have vetoed that. It is believed that Roumania's entrance into the struggle prevented the Germans from taking the offensive against the Russians in the direction of Riga. How far Brusilov will go in his brilliant operations against Lemberg, no one is yet able to predict.

An usual, there is politics as well as war to be considered. It is pointed out that the Mackensen drive on Roumania, if it succeeds, will enable the keep Greece out of the war; if it fails, Greece may get in. Then, too, there is Spain. Premier Maura in a recent speech has been endeavoring to alarm the British by advising that Spain turn to the side of the allies. This plus the action of Roumania plus the fact that Greece seems to indicate growing belief among European powers that the struggle, or not in at first, that Germany's success can not win.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM HERE DURING WEEK

Many Interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled For Capital.

Today.

Hike of Wanderlusts. Meet Thirty-six and 44 streets northwest, 10 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Fourth biennial meeting of National Conference of Catholic Charities begins with services at Franciscan monastery, 10 a. m.

Meeting, Social Club of Hebrew Home for the Aged, at 415 M street northwest.

Tomorrow.

Opening business school for working girls. Unemployed Girls' Home, 221 D street northwest.

Concert, United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks, 4:30 p. m.

Concert, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home, 8:30 p. m.

Concert, Engineers' Band, Franklin Park, 7:30 p. m.

Meeting, District of Columbia Court, No. 1, Eastern Star, 8 p. m.

Meeting, St. Vincent de Paul's Conference of St. Patrick's Church, Pol's Theater, 8 p. m.

Concert, auspices International Academy of Science, Pemberton M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

Final inspection in the Park View lawn contest, 12:30 p. m.

Regular class work begins at St. John's Eastern Star, 8 p. m.

Masonic-Pyramic, No. 3; Benjamin B. French, No. 15; Anacostia, No. 21; Pentapolis, No. 22; Mount Pleasant, No. 23; Washington Council No. 1, of the Eastern Star, 8 p. m.

Old Fellows-Langdon, No. 25; Union, No. 11; This is a list of the names of the members of the Knights of Pythias-Amerasia, No. 28; Century, No. 29.

Tuesday.

Masonic-National, No. 12; Amintus, No. 2; Myron M. Parker, No. 21; King David, No. 22; Fidelity, No. 19, of the Eastern Star, 8 p. m.

Knights of Pythias-Excelsior, No. 14; Webster, No. 7.

Wednesday.

Masonic-National, No. 4; Hiram, No. 10; La Orlais, No. 26; East Gate, No. 24; Arden, No. 18, of the Eastern Star.

Old Fellows-Eastern, No. 7; Federal City, No. 12; Harmony, No. 9; Friendship, No. 12; Mt. Nebo Encampment, No. 6.

Knights of Pythias-Mount Vernon, No. 5; Equal, No. 17; Friendship Temple, No. 9, of the Pythian Sisters.

Thursday.

Masonic-St. John's, No. 11, M. M.; Hope, No. 10; Anacostia, No. 21; Capitol, No. 11; St. Mary's Arch, Takoma, No. 12, of the Eastern Star.

Old Fellows-Columbia, No. 10; Covenant, No. 13; Friendship, No. 5, of the Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias-Franklin, No. 2; East Gate Association of the Pythian Sisters.

Friday.

Masonic-St. John's, No. 11, M. M.; Hope, No. 10; Anacostia, No. 21; Capitol, No. 11; St. Mary's Arch, Takoma, No. 12, of the Eastern Star.

Old Fellows-Columbia, No. 10; Phoenix, No. 2; Martin Washington, No. 3, and Dorcas, No. 4, of the Rebekahs.

Knights of Pythias-Rathbone-Superior, No. 3; Pythian, No. 18, Rathbone Temple, No. 18, of the Pythian Sisters.

Saturday.

Masonic-St. John's, No. 11, special M. M. Old Fellows-Capitol Washington, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant.

FORESEES SUN POWER USED IN INDUSTRY

English Scientist Predicts That Old Sol's Rays Will Be Harnessed.

Industrial plants operated entirely by heat from the sun is a prospect of the not too distant future, according to conclusions set forth by A. S. E. Ackerman, of England, in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution in an article entitled "The Utilization of Solar Energy." Mr. Ackerman tells of experiments which he has been conducting for a combined output for the past two years at Meadi, on the River Nile, seven miles south of Cairo, Egypt, in generating steam from the rays of the sun.

The plant at Meadi was composed of five 200-foot boilers placed on edge and in the focus of five channels of mirrors, each of which was 120 square feet of mirror surface. The maximum quantity of steam produced was 12 pounds per 100 square foot of mirror surface exposed to the sun, and the maximum thermal efficiency of the mirrors was 40 per cent. The maximum output for an hour, was 55.5 brake horsepower, a result about ten times as large as anything previously attained by solar power.

power per acre of land occupied by the plant. These results, according to Mr. Ackerman, seem to indicate the great value of solar boiler operation, especially where sunshine is plentiful and coal is scarce.

The experiments of Ackerman recall those of Buffon, a Frenchman, who, in 1747, succeeded in setting fire to a tarred plank by solar rays reflected from a combination of flat mirrors at a distance of 150 feet. He did this to show the possibility of the legend that Archimedes set fire to the fleet of Marcellus at Syracuse in 212 B. C.

TO PICK A SITE FOR AERIAL TESTS

Purchase of Land at College Park, Md., to Be Considered.

Secretary of War Baker has designated a board of officers to investigate the site of various military reservations to purchase suitable grounds authorized under a recent act of Congress appropriating \$24,000,000 for aviation quarters.

One of the first subjects to be considered by the board is the purchase of land at College Park for aviation training ground, which will be designated as an experimental laboratory for all aviation inventions.

Lieut. Col. George O. Souler, chief of the aviation section of the Signal Corps, is head of the board appointed today. The other members are: Capt. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., of Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Virginia E. Clark, and Capt. Thomas DeWitt Milling, of Signal Corps.

Plans are being made by the aviation section to move from the present rooms in the War Department to more commodious quarters.

An appropriation of \$5,000 for rent was made in the deficiency bill. Offices may be taken in the College Park building, which has a few rooms available, in addition to those used by the Department of Labor.